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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



THE COSSACK

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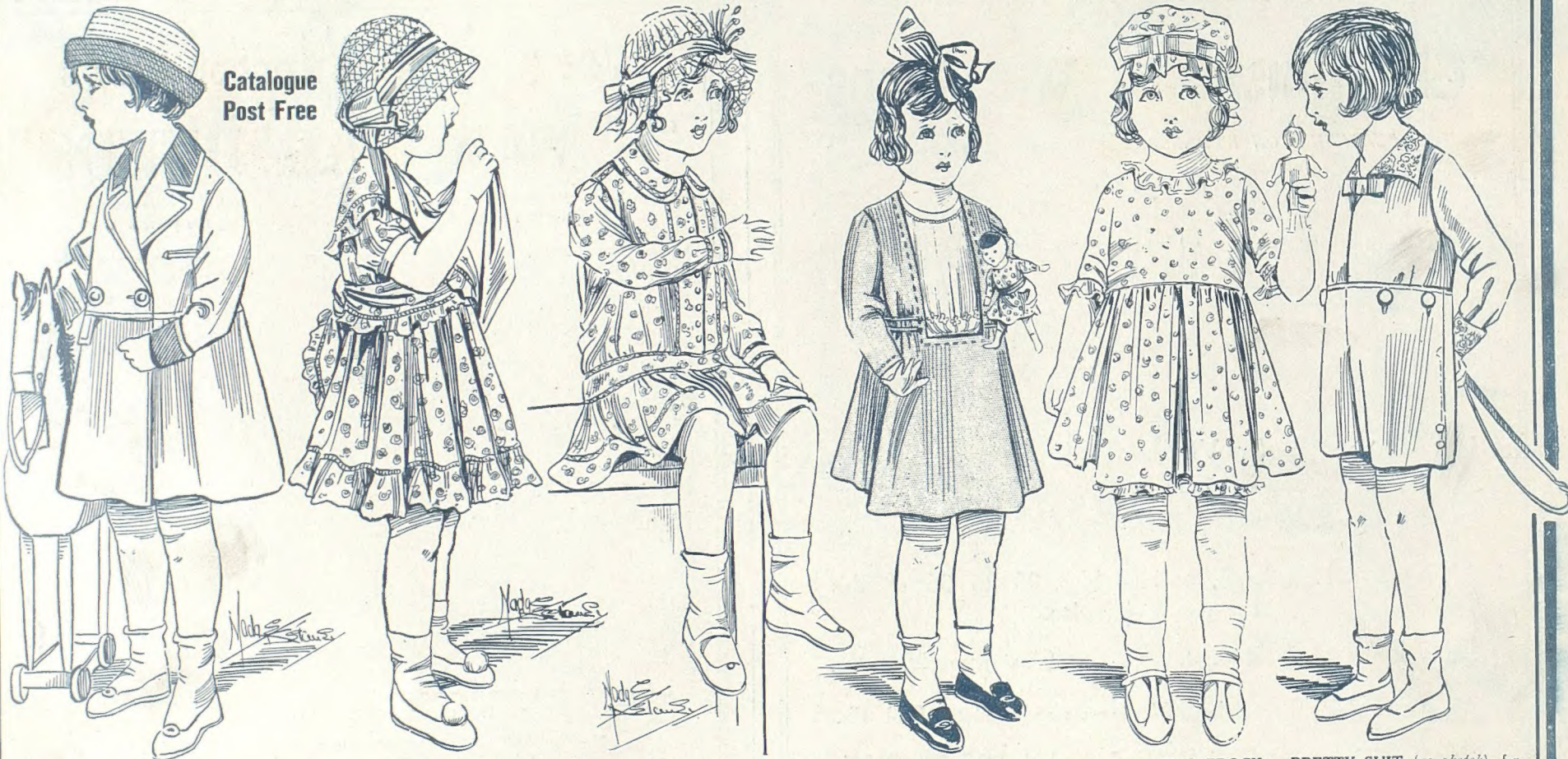
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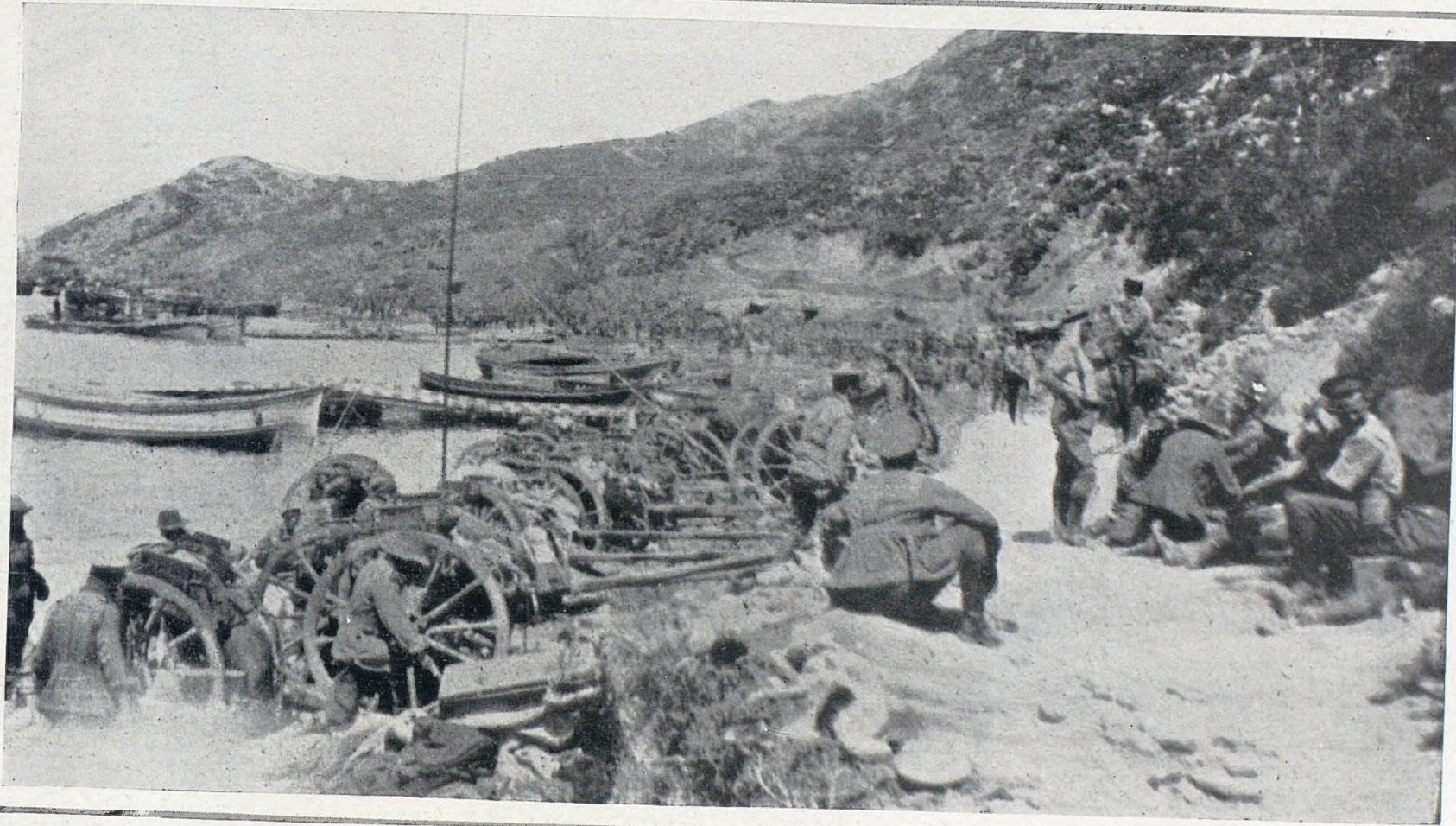
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WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS LANDED UNDER HEAVY FIRE: COLONIAL TROOPS (SOME WOUNDED) AT GABA TEPE.

Farrington Press Photo. Co.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE event of primary importance this week is that Italy has come into the war. On Monday, May 24, Italy declared war on Austria, and with excellent promptness she had her troops moving. It is true that Austria struck the first blows after the declaration, making air and sea raids on various points of the Italian coast, but these were little more than demonstrations, and were, on the whole, conspicuously ineffective. For instance, the aeroplane attack on the arsenal of Venice failed in effect, an air attack on Porto Corsini was driven off by Italian airmen, an air attack on the railway line at Ancona did trifling damage; in the same way, a naval attack by an Austrian scout and destroyers on Barletta was repulsed by Italian war-ships. These things are not very material. What is more material is that Italy has moved her



A "V.C." OF HILL 60: PRIVATE EDWARD DWYER.

Private Dwyer, 1st Batt. East Surrey Regiment, received the V.C. "for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Hill 60." He climbed a trench parapet and dispersed German bomb-throwers with his own grenades.—[Photo, Central Press.]

armies over the frontier first, and that she is invading Austria at several points.

Italy, without a doubt, has learned the definite lessons of this war, and has adopted the Teutonic plan of bold aggressive. She has realised the value of striking swiftly and determinedly, not only because of the moral value of such initiative, but because it takes the zone of hostilities into the enemy's country. Her invasion is probably only a matter of advance screens at the moment, but even at that it gives her the opening moves of the war. The main line of the Italian advance, so far, is along the frontier



THE FIRST AIRMAN V.C.: THE LATE 2ND LIEUT. W. B. RHODES-MOORHOUSE.

2nd Lieut. Rhodes-Moorhouse, who unfortunately died of his wounds, belonged to the Special Reserve, Royal Flying Corps. Though mortally wounded while dropping bombs on a railway at Courtrai, he flew back thirty-five miles and made his report.

Photo. by Weston.

of Friuli, where a footing has already been gained on the right bank of the Isonzo. This move was the most natural step to take, since the comparative flatness of the country here not only gives the Austrians less chances of a powerful defensive, but also gives the Italians space to march

and manœuvre large forces, and enables those forces to obtain the support, both moral and material, of the Navy acting along the coast. At the same time, Italy has pierced the mountain frontier in several places, along the line of the Trentino and Tirol. The march on Trent is going forward by three routes—up the Tonale Valley on the west, the Adige on the south, where the advance has already reached Ala, and the Brenta to the east. The enemy has retired everywhere, sometimes after a small fight, sometimes without fighting, and in the course of the retirement has destroyed bridges and railways in the accepted way. The chief engagement, to date, has been in the Carnic Alps, where some fine bayonet-fighting made the Italians masters of the Val d'Inferno Pass. All this work is, of course, mere frontier skirmishing, and has no definite significance for us, save that it suggests that the Italians are confident, and that they are not timid of coming to grips with the

main Austrian force on its own ground. That they will have a stiff task when the first battle comes is fairly certain, since the whole of the frontier makes admirable defensive ground, and the Austrians are fully aware of its potentialities.

Exactly what effect this speedy invasion will have on the main purpose of the war is still a

[Continued overleaf.]



THE FIRST TERRITORIAL V.C.: 2ND LIEUT. G. H. WOOLLEY.

2nd Lieut. G. H. Woolley, 9th (County of London) Batt., London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles), received the V.C. "for most conspicuous bravery on 'Hill 60.' With a few men he held a trench all night under heavy fire."—[Photo, Central Press.]



DRAGGING A GUN UP THE CLIFFS OF GABA TEPE: SPLENDID WORK BY THE AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS IN GALLIPOLI.

The gallant Australians and New Zealanders had a stiff task to drag their artillery up the Gaba Tepe cliffs, which rise for several hundred feet from a narrow beach. "It is, indeed," writes an official correspondent, "a formidable and forbidding land. To the sea it presents a steep front, broken up into innumerable ridges, bluffs, valleys, and sand-pits. The surface is either a kind of bare and very soft

yellow sandstone, which crumbles when you tread on it, or else it is covered with very thick shrubbery about six feet in height." After two days' heroic work, the troops were "firmly established on a semi-circular front which covered the whole of the foreshore. . . . Also the position of the Colonials had been immeasurably improved by the landing of some of our field-guns."—[Photo. by Farrington Photo. Co.]

debatable point. Much depends on the extent of the Austrian share of the fighting in Galicia. It is known that Austria has been railing troops to the Adriatic frontier, but to exactly what strength remains unknown. If Italy can move swiftly, there is reason to feel sure that the battle on the San will obtain some relief from her action; and, if that happy event comes about, it will prove extremely valuable. The Austro-German Army has committed itself deeply in Galicia, and the withdrawal of any troops may endanger its offensive. Indeed, the Italian movements of the next week may prove of immense potentiality, and for that reason they deserve a great deal of Allied attention.

It is to be hoped that the influence of the Italian advance may have some reflex in the east, for the situation in Galicia is one of gravity. There was some hope during the week that the German aggressive had not only been checked by the line along the San, but also that the Russian attack at Opatow, north of the Upper Vistula, which succeeded in driving the Germans back ten miles, might have led to a counter-advance which would be felt as far as the Jaroslavl and Przemyśl fronts, giving those fronts some relief. Recent advices tended to kill that hope. By an enormous expenditure of ammunition, and a reckless expenditure of life, the great Austro-German aggressive force is advancing again, and, after forcing the San, is endeavouring to extend its front so that both north and south it may envelop Przemyśl. The heaviest of these attacks have



WHERE THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS ARE MAKING GREAT EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE PRZEMYSL: THE SCENE OF "THE VERY DESPERATE BATTLE ON BOTH BANKS OF THE SAN," BETWEEN PRZEMYSL AND JAROSLAU.

developed between that fortress town and the great Dniester bog, obviously following a plan for capturing Przemyśl and threatening the communications of the Russian forces running southward to the Pruth. The German losses in this fierce attack appear to have been enormous, and from the nature of the fighting must have been so. At the same time the Russians must have lost heavily also, perhaps more heavily, for the Germans have been unstinted in their artillery play. The problem our Allies have to face is whether they have the ability to get men and munitions up to their threatened line with the rapidity and in sufficient quantities necessary to hold the Germans in check, or whether they can, by a sustained offensive, so throw back their enemy on the Vistula that his present line on the San is endangered. The latter would be the most fruitful plan, and would end a situation that at the present moment calls for some anxiety. One apparent reason for hope at the moment is that Russian reinforcements are arriving in the line, and have enabled that line to throw back the Austro-Germans across the San north of Jaroslavl at Sieniawa, a check admitted by the Germans.

In the west, after making more advances on the Festubert front, the British were forced to give away ground, thanks to an excessive employment of German poison gas. This gas was liberated over a front of five miles, and endured in the air for four and a-half hours. Part of the losses have been made up, though all the

(Continued overleaf.)



THE ENEMY IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: TURKS DIGGING TRENCHES WHOSE CAPTURE WILL NEED "SLOW, METHODICAL METHODS."

During the fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula the Turks have shown themselves stubborn in defence, when holding well-fortified positions, although, it is said, they will not face a bayonet-attack. Under German tuition, perhaps, they have developed great skill in digging trenches. A narrative issued by the War Office regarding the three-days' battle near Krithia and the heights of Achi Baba on May 6, 7 and 8,

said: "It was clearly demonstrated that the Turkish defences were strongly constructed, and that their capture must be achieved by slow, methodical methods of trench-warfare." An official wrote: "Achi Baba still looks defiantly on the plain, and it is obvious that positions such as those, held by a foe as indomitable as the Turks, can only be won by extreme patience."—[Photo. by St. Stephen's Bureau.]

ground has not yet been regained. In the same region we have made other slight advances, the Territorial Division in particular carrying a group of trenches east of Festubert, taking 57 prisoners and a machine-gun in the process. The French, on the other hand, have not only maintained their gains, but have added to them in the Lens-Arras area.



WHERE THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY CAPTURED A STRONG POSITION AT BOUBIE, WITH 1000 PRISONERS: THE SCENE OF HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR SHAVLI, IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

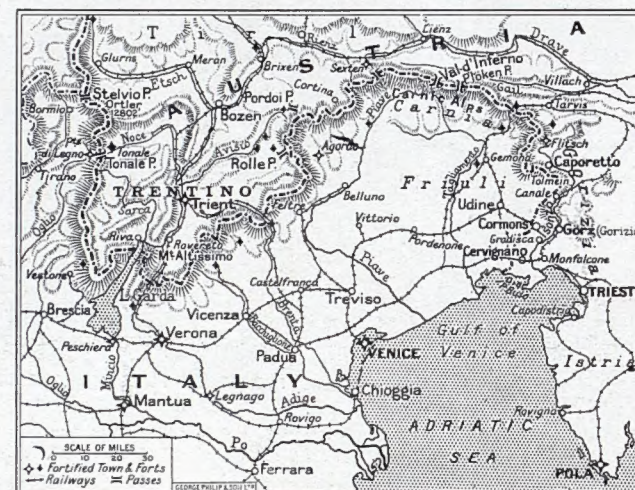
sector, on the outskirts of the Bois le Prêtre, and they have won ground north of Ypres as the result of a counter-attack following a German assault east of the Yser Canal. All these gains are steady and persistent, and they bring into prominence both the spirit of the French troops and their ability to make advances when opportunity occurs, or even when it does not. This ability of the French has impressed even the Germans, for they have admitted their loss of Ablain, and it is not like them to make

the southern slope of Notre Dame de Lorette a fine advance captured the German works called "The White Road." This obtained for them complete control of the Lorette height. From here a continuous advance has been registered, position after position falling to the dash of the troops. On Saturday the entirety of Ablain St. Nazaire was in their hands, and they had pressed towards the east towards Souchez, carrying a powerful German work known as the fortress of the Quatre Bouqueteaux. The loss was serious to the enemy, and he was not driven out until a severe fight had broken his defence; a large number of prisoners and a number of quick-firing guns were captured in this brilliant affair. During the week, too, the French have made advances in the St. Mihiel

admissions. It is not at all improbable that something much more definite than an admission of retirement may come from this portion of the front in the next few weeks. A front can stand erosion for a certain time, but it inevitably reaches a point when such erosion forms a gap that is dangerous, and the front must go back. The German front on the Lorette line seems to be approaching this condition, and for the next few weeks the situation of their line is critical.

The news from the Gallipoli Peninsula is optimistic, and still anonymous. A long report published officially on Saturday, that supplements shorter reports issued during the week, gives us a vivid picture of the fighting and the difficult nature of the campaign; but, beyond the fact that the Allied troops drove the Turks "nearly into Krithia village," on the evening of May 7, no names are mentioned. Steady, and sometimes considerable, advances took place from May 7 until May 24, but whether these have carried the Allies beyond Krithia we do not know. The

reports lead one to imagine that the fighting is even more violent than that in the west. The fighting here in the extreme south had the aid of some of the Australian and New Zealand corps, and these, with the British Territorials and Naval Division, the Indian troops—particularly the Gurkhas—and the French, have done well both



THE NEW SEAT OF WAR, BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: THE TRENTINO AND THE ISONZO LINE, SHOWING MONTE ALTISSIMO AND CAPORETTO, OCCUPIED BY THE ITALIANS.

in the advances they have made and in the savage attacks they have repulsed. One occasion for gratitude is that, though the enemy still seems to be suffering enormously, our own casualty percentage is being

[Continued overleaf.]



SHOWING IMPROVED CASEMATES FOR MAXIMS ON HER BOWS: THE "RIVER CLYDE" AS SHE LAY BEACHED ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

Our photograph gives an interesting view of the fore-deck of the famous transport "River Clyde"—variously nicknamed the "Horse of Troy," "Ship of Troy," the "Iron Horse," and the "Dun Cow"—after she was run ashore for landing troops between Cape Helles and Sedd-ul Bahr. As previously mentioned, this landing involved the most severe fighting of all, and cost many casualties. The ship

was specially prepared for the novel experiment. "Her bridge," writes an official correspondent, "was made a citadel, with steel plates; and twelve Maxims, also protected by these improvised casemates and manned by the Maxim section of the Naval Division, were placed in her bows and lower bridge, to sweep the shore when the troops disembarked."—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

reduced, and a large proportion of hurts are represented by slight wounds. At Sari Bair the Australasian Corps, after capturing trenches, were driven back, and have since been forced to resist heavy attacks. This they have done with continuous loss to the enemy.

While the land fighting was going on, the Fleet supporting the operations suffered two grave losses, the *Triumph* and the *Majestic* being torpedoed off Gallipoli while co-operating with the Army; happily, nearly all the officers and crews of both ships were saved. Both ships were the victims of a German submarine attack. The loss of these two vessels brings our total of destroyed battle-ships to seven, five being sunk in the Dardanelles.

The *Triumph* was bought from Chile in 1903; she was an 11,985-ton vessel. The *Majestic* was laid down in 1894, and was a 14,500-ton boat. Another naval loss to us was the total destruction of the Canadian Pacific Railway liner *Princess Irene*. The vessel, which had been taken over by the Admiralty, suddenly blew up in Sheerness Harbour, and was utterly destroyed; 250 men were aboard her at the time, and only one was picked up. The explosion is as mysterious as that which destroyed the *Bulwark* at the same spot.

To place against these losses, there is the spirited report of the exploits of submarine *E 11*. Under its commander, Lieutenant-Commander Martin E. Nasmith, this vessel passed through the Narrows and spread panic for the time being in the Sea of Marmora. A

vessel carrying ammunition and howitzer and gun mountings was sunk, a supply-ship heavily laden with stores was chased and torpedoed alongside the pier of Rodosto, and a small supply-ship was also chased and run ashore. Not satisfied with these exploits, the *E 11* entered Constantinople itself, and discharged a torpedo at a transport at the quayside. The current is said to have swung the torpedo away from the transport, but a lighter was blown up and a German Levant steamer was holed by the explosion. Constantinople, in the meantime, experienced a wave of panic, troops were cleared out of the transports, and fear closed most of the shops.

In the air we have again experienced one of the useless Zeppelin raids over Southend, in which some damage was done and two women and a child were killed. The military value of this horror again seems to have been nil. On the Allies' side, a daring and capable raid was carried out by eighteen French aviators against the Baden Aniline Dye Works at Ludwigshafen. These dye-works form one of the largest manufactories of explosives in Germany. A number of bombs were thrown, and several fierce fires were started. A fact that some of the smoke-clouds rising from these fires was greenish, and that the factory is known for its production of condensed chlorine gas, gives us the meaning and the use of the raid. It is to be hoped that a number of the workers employed in this factory had a grim taste of the asphyxiating vapours intended for use against the Allied troops.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



SISTER IN EVERY DETAIL TO THE "PRINCESS IRENE," BLOWN UP WITH HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN SHEERNESS HARBOUR: THE "PRINCESS MARGARET."

The "*Princess Irene*," which the Admiralty report states was accidentally blown up in Sheerness Harbour, was at the time of her disaster one of the auxiliary vessels of the Navy. She was a newly built liner, of 5934 gross tonnage, with turbine engines and oil-fired boilers, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being designed for the Pacific trade. The loss of life is believed to be about 270.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

LONDON: MAY 31, 1915.



TO LAND UNDER FIRE IN GALLIPOLI: BOATS LEAVING A BRITISH SHIP.

The landing of troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula was effected chiefly by strings of boats towed by steam pinnaces. As they neared the shore, the men crowded in the boats came under heavy fire. At Sedd-ul Bahr (to quote an official correspondent) "those in the boats suffered terribly from a tempest of fire from rifles, machine-guns, and the four pom-poms."—[Farrington Photo. Co.]

"RIDDLED BY HUGE SHELLS": AN OLD TOWER OF SEDD-UL BAHR CASTLE.

"The picturesque old Castle of Sedd-ul Bahr," writes an official correspondent with the British at the Dardanelles, "fronts the Straits, now sadly battered about by our shells, but still presenting a solid mass of masonry in which sharpshooters and guns could lie concealed. . . . The old towers of the castle are partly standing, although riddled by huge shells. The barracks at the back have been gutted."



HAVOC AT SEDD-UL BAHR AFTER THE LANDING ON THE GALLIPOLI

Peninsula, was the scene of some of the fiercest encounters at the landing on April 25 and on the following day. "There was a lot of hard fighting," writes an official correspondent, "amidst the ruins of the village behind the Castle before our troops could clear out the snipers and thus gain the open country beyond. . . . The ruins of Sedd-ul Bahr

PENINSULA: WRECKED TURKISH GUNS AND A DEMOLISHED HOUSE.

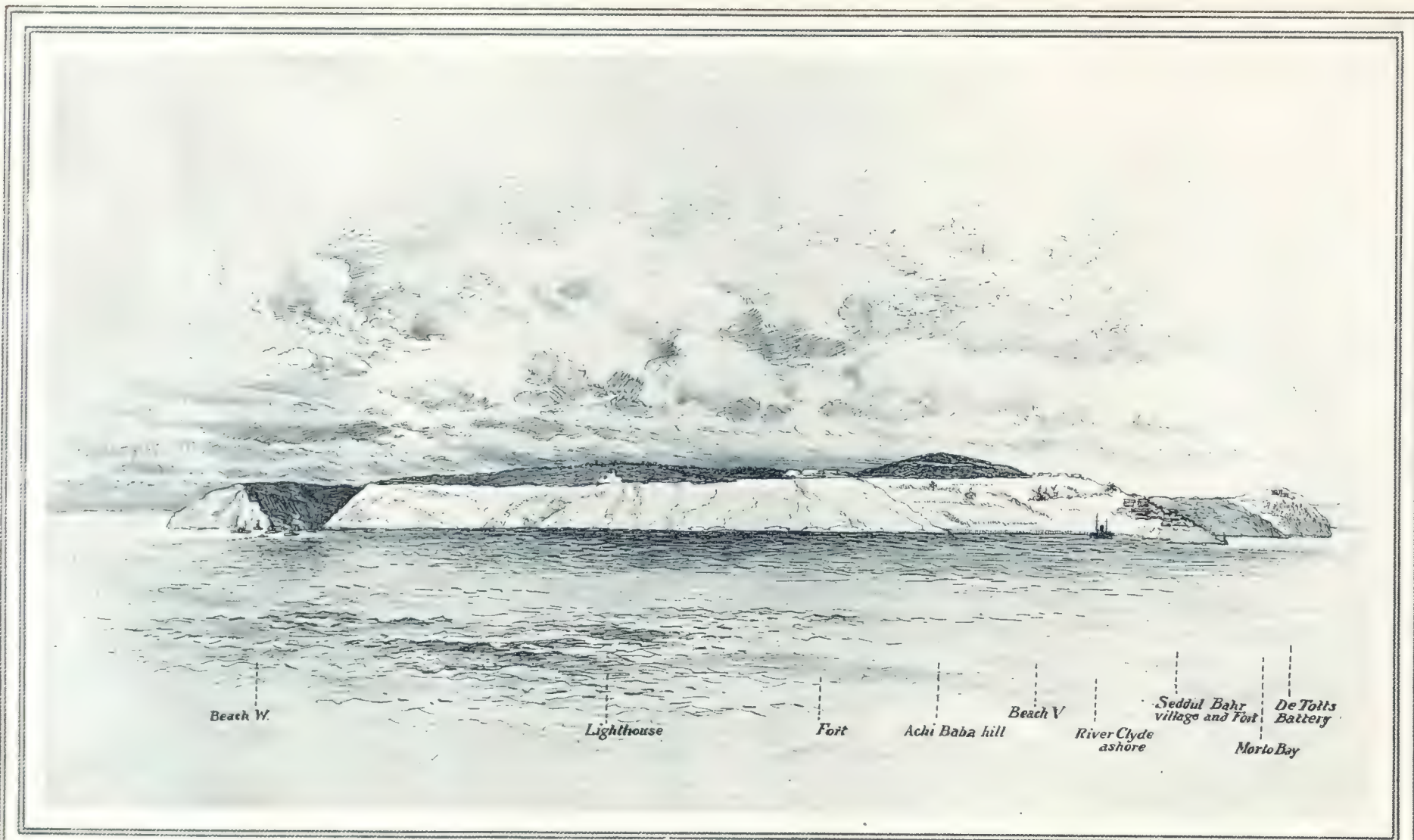
[he continues] present an amazing spectacle. The castle forts and village are now little but a jumble of crushed masonry. The guns in the forts lie smashed into huge pieces of steel, and have been thrown by the force of the explosions several yards from their mountings." Photographs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 show some of these wrecked guns; No. 4, A picturesque Turkish house in the village demolished by a shell.



A MODERN "HORSE OF TROY"—ALIAS THE "DUN COW"—IN HOMER'S COUNTRY: THE "RIVER CLYDE" BEACHED AT SEDD-UL BAHR.

Various nicknames, such as the Horse of Troy, the Ship of Troy, the Iron Horse, and the Dun Cow, have been given to the British transport "River Clyde," which was deliberately run ashore, with 2000 troops on board, for the landing between Cape Helles and Sedd-ul Bahr on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Doors were cut in the ship's sides, gangways constructed, and a lighter and a hopper were also beached

beside the liner's bows to enable the men to go ashore. After the landing the Turks on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles continued to shell the beach. "The sight of the 'Ship of Troy,' or 'River Clyde,'" writes an official correspondent, "seems to excite the enemy's peculiar indignation, and they fire round after round at her. . . . Sometimes the enemy's aircraft attempt to drop their bombs."



THE BATTLE OF THE BEACHES: THE EXTREMITY OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, WITH THE "RIVER CLYDE" ASHORE AT SEDD-UL BAHR.

This sketch shows the coast at the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the positions of three of the five beaches where troops were landed—"W" beach, between Cape Tekeh and Cape Helles, "V" beach, between Cape Helles and Sedd-ul Bahr, and "S" beach, in Morto Bay. An official correspondent speaks of "the desperate struggle which raged all day for "W" beach and the adjoining hills. "Just at

daylight (he continues) the troops were taken inshore from the 'Euryalus' in eight tows. . . . All were exposed to a heavy fire. . . . The conduct of our troops was splendid. . . . At 10 a.m. another regiment was landed, which cleared the Turks off the sky-line." The landing for "V" beach, and the grounding of the "River Clyde," is described elsewhere.—[From a Sketch by a British Officer.]



THE BATTLE OF THE BEACHES: THE END OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, FROM SEDD-UL BAHR TO DE TOTTS BATTERY.

The portion of the Gallipoli coast-line shown in this sketch lies on the Dardanelles side at the end of the peninsula, just round the point at Sedd-ul Bahr shown on the right in the opposite drawing. "S" beach lies in Morto Bay, between Sedd-ul Bahr and De Totts Battery. "Here," writes an official correspondent, "some 700 men were put ashore from trawlers and succeeded in establishing themselves

on the cliffs and held their position in the face of a stiff opposition, until this wing was taken over by the French. . . . The enemy had a trench to the left, along the shore of Morto Bay, but this was well battered by the battle-ships, and was carried at the point of the bayonet, immediately the landing was effected. Five Turks were captured. The rest bolted."—[From a Sketch by a British Officer.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

XX.—THE EARL OF DERBY.

THE Earl of Derby, who is in command of the workers' battalions—the forces of labour organised for dock and factory service on a military basis—is still a young man, as times go. The Right Hon. Edward George Villiers Stanley, to give Lord Derby his full name, was born in London in 1865, and is the eldest son of the sixteenth Earl of Derby and of Lady Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. As Lord Stanley, which is the second family title, he had a distinguished public career, and succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1908. Destined from the first for the Army, he was educated at Wellington College, and in 1885 passed into the Grenadier Guards, with whom he served from 1885 to 1895. During that period, from the years 1889 to 1891 he was Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Canada. On the outbreak of the South African War Lord Stanley went to the front, and served first as chief Press Censor. In this connection it is interesting to recall that he was one of the three so-called "poor men" (the Duke of Westminster was another) who managed to put up the £200 necessary to purchase the moribund *Bloemfontein Friend*, in order to turn it into a newspaper for the forces in the field. Lord Roberts wished such a journal to be established for the information, instruction, and amusement of the Army, and the scheme was carried to complete success. Mr. Kipling contributed articles and stories, and acted as an energetic (unpaid) member of the sub-editorial staff;



LEADER OF "THE ORGANISED FORCES OF LABOUR": THE EARL OF DERBY, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.V.O., C.B.

Photograph by Russell.

and the lively little paper, with proclamations in Dutch and English, and brilliant sketches from distinguished pens, is now one of the priceless curiosities of journalism. Later in the South African Campaign, Lord Stanley served as Private Secretary to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. He was also eminent in the field, and was twice mentioned in despatches. On his return home, Lord Stanley served for three years—1900-1903—as Financial Secretary to the War Office. During the two succeeding years he was Postmaster-General in the Unionist Administration, and sat in Parliament as Member for the West Houghton Division of Lancashire. Lord Derby's interests have always been keenly military, and, apart from his service with the Regular Forces, he has taken a prominent part in matters relating to national arming. He was Honorary Colonel of the 6th Battalion of the Manchester Regiment (Militia), Honorary Colonel of the old 1st Liverpool Volunteer Regiment, and of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. His services in these directions and his enthusiasm for the civilian army have fitted him peculiarly for his present leadership of the organised forces of labour. Among Lord Derby's many distinctions are the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, a Knight Commandership of the Victorian Order, and the Companionship of the Bath. He is a Privy Councillor, a member of the Jockey Club, and a thorough sportsman. Lord Derby has estates of about 69,000 acres. These lie for the most part in Lancashire, and give the leader of organised industry a considerable stake in this great industrial region.



WHERE THE FRENCH HAVE RECENTLY PRESSED FORWARD WITH BRILLIANT SUCCESS: A FRENCH MAP OF THE COUNTRY NORTH OF ARRAS.

Since their successful advance on May 9 north of Arras towards Loos and south of Carency, when they took over 3000 German prisoners, ten guns, and fifty machine-guns, the French have made further brilliant progress in this region, and have repulsed strong counter-attacks. The chief scenes of conflict have been at Loos, Notre Dame de Lorette, Souchez, Neuville St. Vaast, and along a sunken road, known

as the White Road, running parallel to the Souchez-Ablain road half-way up the slope. The French Eye-Witness wrote on May 24: "The capture by our troops of the German works on the 'White Road' on the evening of May 21 marked the victorious conclusion of our offensive against the Lorette Heights. . . . We killed more than 3000 Germans."—[Drawn by L. Trinquier.]



TORPEDOED IN THE DARDANELLES BY A SUBMARINE WHILE SUPPORTING AN ATTACK ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: H.M.S. "TRIUMPH."

Throughout the Dardanelles operations the "Triumph," to the moment of her torpedoing on May 26, did very notable service there, her activities being incessant, as previous issues of "The Illustrated War News" and the "Illustrated London News" testify. She shared in the opening attack on the outer forts in February, in the first attack on the Narrows during March, and during April on twelve occasions

shelled the Turkish defences, until the troops arrived. She met her end supporting the Australians and New Zealanders on land. The "Triumph" was launched in 1903, and purchased from Chile for £949,000. She was a 20-knot ship of 11,985 tons, and engines of 12,500 horse-power, mounting four 10-inch and fourteen 47-inch guns, with a crew of 700 officers and men.—[Photo. by Cribb.]



TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY AN ENEMY SUBMARINE OFF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: THE BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP "MAJESTIC."

The Admiralty announced on May 27: "An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank H.M.S. 'Majestic,' Captain H. F. G. Talbot, this morning while supporting the Army on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Nearly all the officers and men were saved." Thus within three days two British battle-ships have fallen victims to submarine attack, for the "Triumph" was similarly torpedoed and sunk on the 25th. The

"Majestic," a sister ship to the "Mars" and the "Magnificent," was twenty years old, having been launched and commissioned at Portsmouth in 1895. She had a displacement of 14,900 tons, and her armament included four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, with a number of others of smaller calibre. Her complement was normally 760 officers and men.



A SIGN OF ITALIAN GREATNESS: ST. MARK'S AND THE REBUILT CAMPANILE AT VENICE.
The original Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice collapsed on July 14, 1902, after having been in existence for over a thousand years. It was begun in 888 A.D., rebuilt in 1148 and 1329, and heightened by a new upper storey after an earthquake in 1512. Since the catastrophe of 1902, the Campanile has been again rebuilt. The work was begun in 1905 and finished in 1911.—[Photo. by McLeish.]



A SIGN OF ITALIAN GREATNESS: THE COLUMN OF THE WINGED LION AT VENICE.
The column bearing the Winged Lion of St. Mark in the Piazzetta at Venice is one of two granite pillars brought from Syria or Constantinople and set up here in 1180. The lion was broken in Paris in 1815, but put together again in 1893. In the background of the photograph may be seen the domed church of Santa Maria della Salute, at the entrance to the Grand Canal.—[Photo. by McLeish.]



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A RELIC OF A SPLENDID PAST: THE ARCH OF CONSTANTINE, AT ROME.

Italy is justly proud of her splendid past, but to-day she is thinking more of the present and the future, and she regards her historic monuments in the light rather of beacons to noble action than as mere memorials of antiquity. "We will not be a museum," said her poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio, in one of his impassioned war speeches recently at Rome, "an hotel, a summer solace, a horizon painted with

A RELIC OF A SPLENDID PAST: THE ARCH OF TITUS, AT ROME.

Prussian blue for international honeymoons. . . . Let the strength of Rome overthrow the tables of dishonest traders and forgers; let Rome find anew in the Forum the daring of Caesar crying: 'Allea jacta est' on the ruddy table of the earth. . . . As it is Roman to do and to suffer strong things, so it is Roman to conquer and to live in the eternal life of the mother country."—[Photos, by McLeish.]



ITALY'S 149-MM. KRUPP-TYPE FIELD-HOWITZER: A TYPE OF WEAPON WITH WHICH TWENTY BATTERIES ARE ARMED.

In all four of the above illustrations we see specimens of the Italian Krupp-type field-howitzer, with which, as well as with powerful position-guns of similar size, twenty heavy field batteries have been equipped, mostly within the past three years. The Italian field-howitzer is a weapon of 149 mm. (or 6 inches) calibre, and its manufacture is carried on in great armament establishments with which, partly

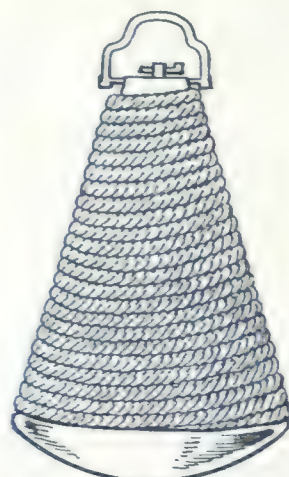
through British enterprise, Italy is at the present moment adequately provided. Other howitzers of 9 c.m., 15 c.m., and 21 c.m., are in the siege-train. Photographs Nos. 1 and 2 show the 149-mm. field-howitzer firing on the occasion of experimental and ranging tests before the outbreak of the war. No. 3 shows a 149-mm. howitzer on a fort-mounting. No. 4 shows a battery at field-firing practice.—[Photos. by Battini.]



ITALY'S EFFICIENT AND HIGHLY TRAINED ARTILLERY: AMMUNITION-WAGONS OF A FIELD BATTERY MOVING ACROSS COUNTRY.

Since the war in Tripoli, the Italian artillery has been reorganised and practically entirely rearmed. This is largely due to the initiative and energy of General Cadorna, who is recognised as Italy's foremost General, and since last July has been Chief of the General Staff, with the powers of Commander-in-Chief. In addition to increasing the number of field batteries in each of the twelve army corps from 16 to 24,

General Cadorna was largely instrumental in substituting throughout the Italian field artillery the De Port field-gun (quick-firing, non-recoil, a lighter but very similar weapon to the now celebrated French "75," in place of the older Krupp type of gun. The Italian batteries consist of four guns each, not of six, as in the Austrian and German services.—[Photo. by Bottini.]



Sketch A
Appearance of an
Incendiary Bomb.

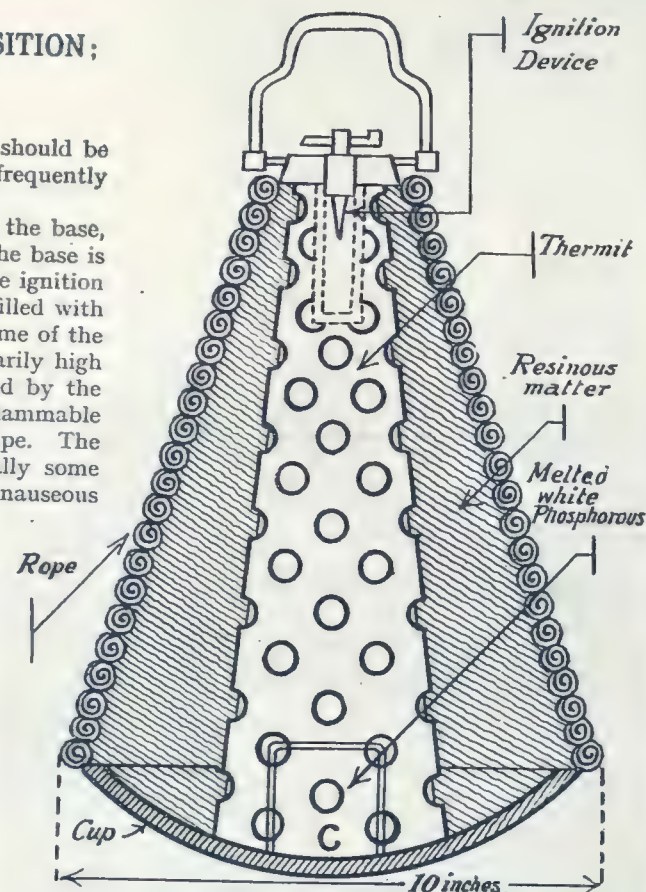
THE GERMAN INCENDIARY BOMB: ITS COMPOSITION; AND PRECAUTIONS AGAINST IT.

IN order to deal with fires from incendiary bombs, their make should be understood, and the following describes one of the types frequently used—

(a) The bomb, as a rule, is conical, of ten inches diameter at the base, corded round, and has a metal handle at the apex (see A). (b) The base is a flat cup, on to which a pierced metal funnel is fitted, having the ignition device and handle fitted at the top. (c) The funnel is generally filled with Thermit, which upon ignition generates intense heat and by the time of the concussion has taken the form of molten metal of the extraordinarily high temperature of over 5000 deg. Fahr. The molten metal is spread by the concussion. (d) Outside the funnel is a padding of a highly inflammable or resinous material bound on with an inflammable form of rope. The resinous material creates a pungent smoke. (e) There is generally some melted white phosphorus in the bottom of the cup which develops nauseous fumes. (f) In some cases celluloid chippings are added, and occasionally a small quantity of petrol.

The fumes of the bombs are generally very pungent, and a simple form of respirator (that can be readily damped) should be kept handy, and used where necessary. Firemen and others whose duty it is to attend incendiary fires would do well to carry simple respirators in their uniform.

The ordinary explosive bombs employed by the enemy rarely cause a fire *per se*, but where a building is injured or collapses, fires are frequently caused by open lights or fires, etc., and their spread is assisted by escaping gas from broken mains or arcs from broken electric cables. Fires thus caused indirectly by explosive bombs can, as a rule, be dealt with as ordinary fires in their incipient stage. Any gas or electrical supply not cut off prior to the outbreak should, if possible, however, be cut off at the earliest possible moment. Buckets of water should always be available, and, where spirit is used, also buckets of sand. Fuller details can be obtained from the British Fire Prevention Committee, 8, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.



Section of Incendiary Bomb.

THE INCENDIARY BOMB USUALLY DROPPED BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT: THE DEVICE—EXTERIOR VIEW; AND SECTION SHOWING THE COMPONENT PARTS.

The incendiary bombs used by the enemy readily fire buildings owing to the fierce flames and the molten metal generated by the chemicals used. Fires caused by incendiary bombs may be prevented from spreading, regardless of the high temperature generated at the actual seat of the outbreak, if water be promptly applied in fair bulk, force, and continuity, say, from a series of buckets energetically thrown. Sand

or loose soil thrown might be useful in the absence of water, but would not have the necessary cooling effect. Single buckets of water, single shovels of sand, etc., would be comparatively valueless, a concentration of the available liquid first-aid appliances being required.—[By Courtesy of the British Fire Prevention Committee, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.]



WHY MORE SHELLS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED AT THE FRONT: A DAY'S EXPENDITURE OF A SINGLE FRENCH BATTERY OF "75's."

The famous French field-piece, the "75," can discharge, it is stated, twenty-five rounds in a minute and keep up the amazing rate of firing as fast as shells are supplied. It is on record that enormous quantities of shells have been fired from individual batteries on occasions when extreme rapidity was the order, and the firing was to be kept up from hour to hour, often for a day. What such an ex-

penditure of ammunition means could hardly be more tellingly expressed than in the illustration above of a mass of empty shell-cases on the ground where only one battery of six "75's" had been in action for some hours. This photograph is peculiarly interesting in connection with the call of the hour for more and yet more munitions.



"BUTCHERED BY THEIR OWN COMRADES BEFORE THE EYES OF THE BRITISH INFANTRY":

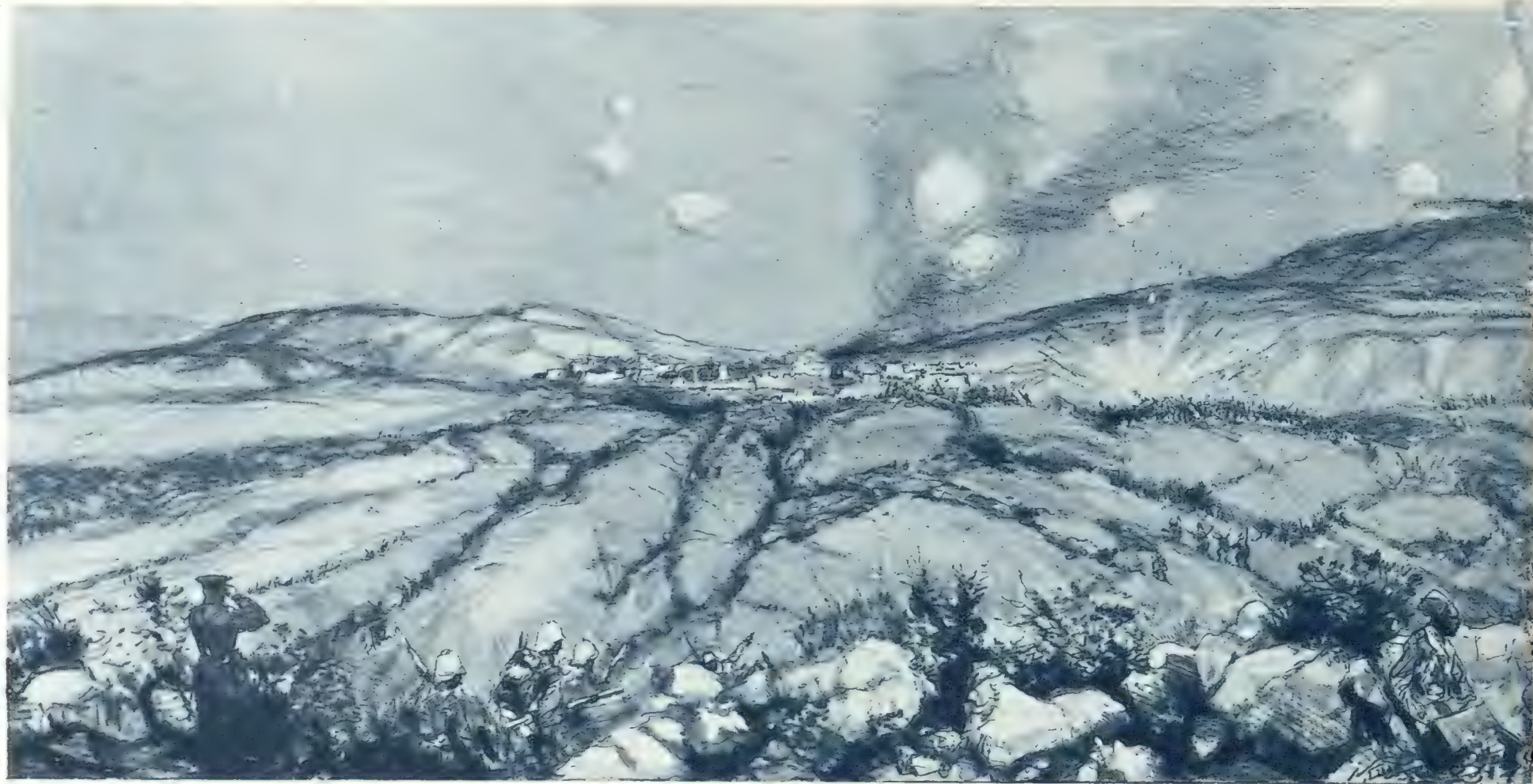
"The remains of a battalion of Saxons," wrote "Eye-Witness" recently, "having decided to surrender *en bloc*, advanced towards our line. Not knowing what the movement of this mass of men implied, our infantry poured a hail of bullets into them, whereupon the survivors, some hundreds strong, halted, threw down their rifles, and held up their hands, and one of their number waved a white rag tied to a stick. Our guns continued to fire from the rear, and as soon as the Prussian infantry realised what their Saxon comrades were trying to do, they

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“THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS”:
“SAXONS SURRENDERING UNDER PRUSSIAN FIRE.—DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

opened rapid fire from the flank, enfilading the mass. . . . The German artillery . . . also suddenly opened on the Saxon infantry. . . . Amongst the many scenes of the war there has probably been no more strange spectacle than that of the masses of grey-coated soldiers standing out in the open, hands raised, amidst the dead and dying, being butchered by their own comrades before the eyes of the British infantry.” We published recently a photograph of a somewhat similar surrender to the French of a mass of Germans holding up their hands.



A NEW "BATTLE OF THE NATIONS": THE THREE DAYS'

The above drawing illustrates the great three-days' conflict in the Gallipoli Peninsula on May 6, 7, and 8, when the Allies made a considerable advance towards Krithia (seen on the left) and the heights of Achi Baba beyond (in the central background). "Then began," writes an official correspondent, "one of the most remarkable battles which have ever been fought, and every detail of which, owing to the peculiar

STRUGGLE FOR THE ACHI BABA HEIGHTS IN GALLIPOLI, WHERE THE ALLIES

nature of the country, could be followed almost with the naked eye and with the utmost ease through glasses. It has been a battle of quite the old-fashioned type, only on a larger plane, in which the commanders could direct the movements of their troops through the telephone and field-telegraph, not only on reports received from their Brigadiers, but chiefly from what they could watch going on under their own eyes. The ultimate

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INCLUDED BRITISH, AUSTRALIANS, NEW ZEALANDERS, FRENCH, SIKHS, PUNJABIS, GURKHAS, ALGERIANS, ZOUAVES, GOUMIERS, AND SENEGALESE.

objective of this great offensive was to obtain possession of the height of Achi Baba. . . . This three-days' struggle may go down to history as the Battle of Achi Baba, but it might well be called the Battle of the Nations. Side by side in the Anglo-French Army there fought English, Scottish, and Irish regiments, Australians and New Zealanders, Sikhs, Punjabis, and Gurkhas, while the Navy was represented by the Marines and the Naval Volunteer Division. On the other side of the Krithia road, in the French ranks, were drawn up Frenchmen, Algerians, Zouaves, Goumiers, Senegalese, and the heterogeneous elements of the Foreign Legion." The War Office narrative issued on the 28th said: "The French forces throughout these operations fought with magnificent courage and dash."—[Drawn by Alfred Bastien.]



A MOHAMMEDAN FLAG ON A CROSS: A GERMAN TRICK THAT FAILED.

With the idea of "drawing" and influencing the loyalty of Algerian troops in the trenches, the Germans one day recently fastened a Mohammedan star and crescent flag on a roughly put-together cross. The Algerians fired hotly on the Germans, and then sallied out, and, after a stubbornly contested bayonet-fight, captured the flag, which they are seen carrying back in triumph.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



"GIBRALTAR" AS A GERMAN WAR DISTINCTION: A FREAK OF THE KAISER'S.

"Gibraltar" on a German soldier's uniform, as seen on the sleeve of the coat the soldier in the foreground above is tailoring, looks strange. Fourteen years ago, after King Edward made the Kaiser a British Field-Marshal, the German Emperor introduced the "battle-honour" for a Hessian regiment, whose ancestors accompanied Admiral Rooke at the taking of Gibraltar in 1704.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



THE NEW FIRST SEA LORD: ADMIRAL SIR HENRY B. JACKSON, K.C.V.C., F.R.S.
Science and seamanship in combination are valuable assets: the new First Sea Lord possesses both. Sir Henry B. Jackson was born in 1855, and joined the Service in 1868. He first specialised in navigation, but in 1881 entered the "Vernon" to qualify as a Torpedo Lieutenant. Since, he has devoted himself to scientific seamanship. Two years ago he became Chief of the War Staff at the Admiralty.—[Photo. Lafayette.]



A SUBMARINE V.C.: LIEUT.-COMMANDER EDWARD COURTNEY BOYLE, R.N.
Lieut.-Commander Boyle, the son of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Boyle, 16, Onslow Square, was awarded the Victoria Cross, "for most conspicuous bravery, in command of Submarine 'E 14,' when he dived his vessel under the enemy mine-fields and entered the Sea of Marmora on April 27, 1915 . . . and succeeded in sinking two Turkish gun-boats and one large military transport."—[Photo. by Lankester.]



THE RACE FOR THE MINE CRATER—A HEROIC Festubert, where, since May 16, the British First Army, as stated in Sir John French's despatches, has, during ten days' incessant fighting, pierced the enemy's front over a space of three miles, taking many prisoners and several machine-guns, is a village some three miles to the south of Neuve Chapelle, two miles west of La Bassée, and one mile north of Givenchy, places whose names have by now been stamped into

EPISODE AT FESTUBERT: THE IRISH GUARDS, AT THE MOMENT A GERMAN our minds in letters of fire. One of the most brilliant and completely successful exploits of the ten-days' battling round Festubert forms the subject of the illustration above—the capture of part of a German position by the Irish Guards as the outcome of a mine explosion. The Irish Guards were running a mine from their foremost trench when the discovery was made from our listening-sap underground that the Germans in front

MINE EXPLODED B were countermining them, reserve trench in rear and forth, sixty yards of trench. Irish Guards swarmed for



MINE EXPLODED BENEATH THEIR OWN ADVANCED TRENCH, CHARGING TO FORESTALL THE ENEMY IN THE CRATER.

were countermining them, and were near their limit. The order was given to draw back quietly to the reserve trench in rear and await the explosion. It was just in time. Suddenly an immense eruption burst forth, sixty yards of trench being belched up to a hundred feet into the air. At the same moment the Irish Guards swarmed forward and rushed to occupy the crater as a vantage post. The Germans, on their

part, did the same, and each side raced the other. The Irish arrived first. Charging among the tumbled heaps of debris they attacked the Germans with the bayonet, and drove them headlong. They occupied and promptly fortified the rim of the crater, and found themselves masters of virtually a new advanced position.—
Drawn by John de G. Bryan, from Material supplied by an Officer Present at the Action.



"BROTHERS IN ARMS": AN ENEMY PHOTOGRAPH OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS MARCHING SHOULDER-TO-SHOULDER AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

In this photograph, from a German paper, of German and Austrian troops on the march together during recent operations against the Russians, the German soldiers are, of course, those on the right, distinguished by their spiked helmets. According to report, the feeling between these "brothers in arms" has not always been so brotherly as this photograph was no doubt designed to show. There have been

indications, also, that Austrian troops have sometimes been placed by the Germans, like Uriah was, "in the forefront of the battle" in awkward situations. As "Eye-Witness" stated recently, German prisoners have declared that "since Austria has failed so badly in the present war, and has had to be bolstered up by the armed strength of Germany, she . . . will have to bleed. (*Oesterreich muss bluten*)."



A SHRAPNEL SHELL AT THE MOMENT OF BURSTING: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

Here we see from the life, so to speak, what a shrapnel shell looks like at the moment of bursting. The photograph was taken in Flanders, and shows German shrapnel bursting over the Belgian trenches. When the smoke had dissipated, the tree among the branches of which the shell exploded had been destroyed, its branches smashed away, and the trunk cut through three-parts of the way up. To the

right of the line of trees, one at the end has already been cut down half-way from a similar bursting shell. Shrapnel are ordinarily burst by time-fuses in the air at a sufficient distance in advance of the enemy aimed at, and at a calculated height from the ground, in order to give space for the bullets to spread as widely as possible and to hit with killing effect.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



GENERAL JOFFRE AMONG HIS SOLDIERS: SYMPATHY FOR A WOUNDED PRIVATE.

Apart from the complete confidence that every officer and man in the French armies has in General Joffre's leadership, an exceptionally strong feeling of attachment, and almost of personal affection, has grown up towards "Notre Joffre" among all ranks, as instances of kindness on his part to all serving under him are known. We see one.—[Photo. by S. D'A.]



GENERAL JOFFRE AMONG HIS SOLDIERS: INSPECTING A TROPHY MACHINE-GUN.

General Joffre's universal activities are the marvel of his *entourage*, as letters from French officers in the papers attest. "Le Généralissime," as all France calls him, turns up everywhere and at any time, now at one army headquarters, now at another, to confer with the commanders, inspect the troops or distribute war decorations. None knows better how to keep a hand unobtrusively on every lever of the war machine.



STORMING A FORTIFIED VILLAGE CELLAR: OUR HEROIC ALLIES AT CARENCY.

This is an episode in the battle of Carency, on May 9, where the French achieved a signal victory after ferocious hand-to-hand fighting above and below ground. It was a vitally important district for the Germans, and the villages in the vicinity had been turned into fortresses, with fortified houses and bomb-proof cellars all connected by underground passages.

THE TRAGIC ECHOES OF THE BATTLE: USING A TRENCH-TELEPHONE.

The incident sketched here took place in a trench-telephone post at the moment of a French attack. The Lieutenant with the receiver was the speaker: "Right. I am taking it down. The Germans are holding out on Hill 106. Send a section to Martin's Farm at once with two Lieutenants to replace casualties. Right; they are starting!"



GULLING THE GERMAN PUBLIC: "CARRYING OFF A CAPTURED BRITISH HOWITZER NEAR YPRES"—AN ENEMY PICTURE.

This illustration, reproduced from a German newspaper, purports to represent the carrying-off of a British howitzer "captured during the fighting near Ypres on April 22." April 22 was the date of the first employment of poison gas, when, as "Eye-Witness" relates, "a battery of 47 guns a little beyond the left of our line was surprised and overwhelmed" by the rush of Germans in rear of the poison cloud.

For the time the guns were abandoned, but the sketch of one of them being carried off by the enemy is, in face of the stated facts, a deliberate invention. The War Office statement is explicit. All were retaken in the famous counter-attack. "Some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant advance, recapturing those guns and taking a considerable number of German prisoners."



WITH HELMETS SPIKELESS—POSSIBLY BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN METAL FAMINE: ENEMY WOUNDED FROM CARENCY BEING REMOVED BY THE FRENCH.

These are German wounded removed by the French, with humane care, from the battlefield around Carency, the scene of General Joffre's masterly stroke north of Arras during the second week of May. In one night action 1800 German prisoners were made. The enemy wounded are seen here being brought into St. Eloi, in the immediate neighbourhood, a day or two later. The absence of the brass

spikes from the German helmets, hitherto part of the uniforms, and specially made room for inside the grey helmet-covers, is curious. It bears out a recent story from Holland that the authorities had commandeered the solid brass spikes for sending back and melting down with the pots and pans requisitioned from the kitchens of the Fatherland owing to Germany's metal famine.—[Photo. by S. D'A.]

HOW IT WORKS: XX.—EFFECTS OF SHELL-FIRE.

THE projectiles most commonly used by artillery in the field take the form either of shrapnel or high-explosive (H.E.) shell. The former consists of a casing filled with a large number of bullets, and supplied with a bursting charge in its base which serves to drive the bullets forward when the shell bursts and scatter them over a large area. The H.E. shell contains no bullets, but is entirely filled with the bursting charge, which in its case takes the form of an exceptionally violent explosive, producing instantly a very large volume of gas, and consequently exerting an internal pressure which splits the walls of the shell into fragments and projects them with great force in all directions.

Shrapnel is used with maximum effect against troops in the open, and the H.E. shell against substantial fortifications of all kinds. Shrapnel shell, discharged from a field-gun and exploded in the air above the target by a time-fuse, gives the best results against a body of men unable to take cover. The low trajectory and high velocity of the shell in the case of shrapnel scatters the bullets with which the shell is filled over a long stretch of ground in the direction of its flight (Fig. 1; A). Some portion of the charge is consequently pretty certain to hit the object, even though the range may not be quite accurate.

When the enemy's troops are sheltered behind good defences, or even behind gun-shields, the howitzer must take the place of the field-gun (Fig. 1; B). This class of weapon is designed to deliver a "plunging" fire, the shell being thrown upwards at a high angle in order that it may fall more or less vertically on the target.

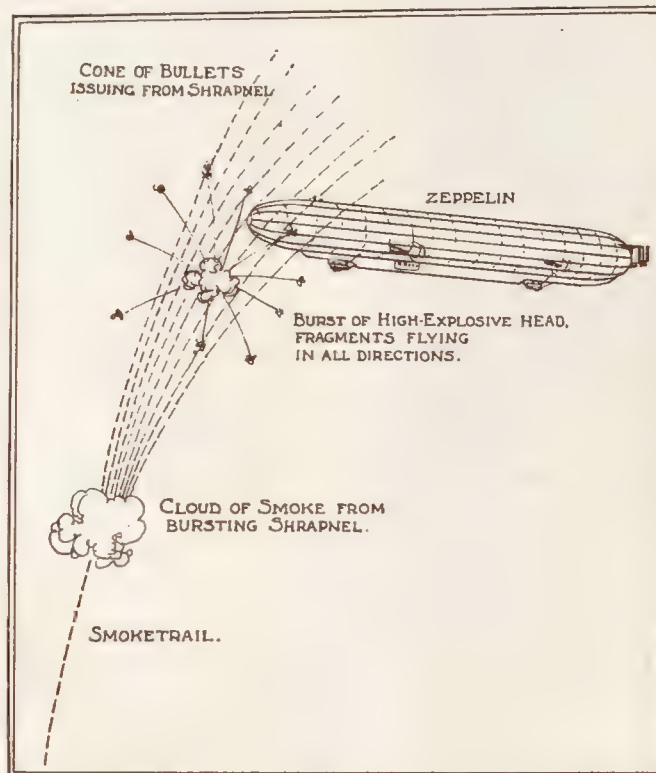
The protection afforded by carefully designed trenches with head-cover is sufficient to enable the occupants to disregard shrapnel

bursting in the air above them, because the weight and velocity of the shrapnel bullet is not sufficient to penetrate, or even materially to damage, their shelter. Shrapnel designed to burst on impact is more effective in such a case, but even this form of attack can be successfully resisted with

comparatively light defences. When, however, high-explosive shell is used with the intention of its bursting in the same manner, the most substantial defences are sooner or later destroyed. A high-explosive shell, striking the wall of a building, explodes on impact, but the velocity of the shell is such that it penetrates the wall during the fraction of a second between the ignition of the fuse and the main explosion, and the effect is produced inside the building as shown in Fig. 2, bricks and splinters of shell flying in all directions, and utterly wrecking the interior.

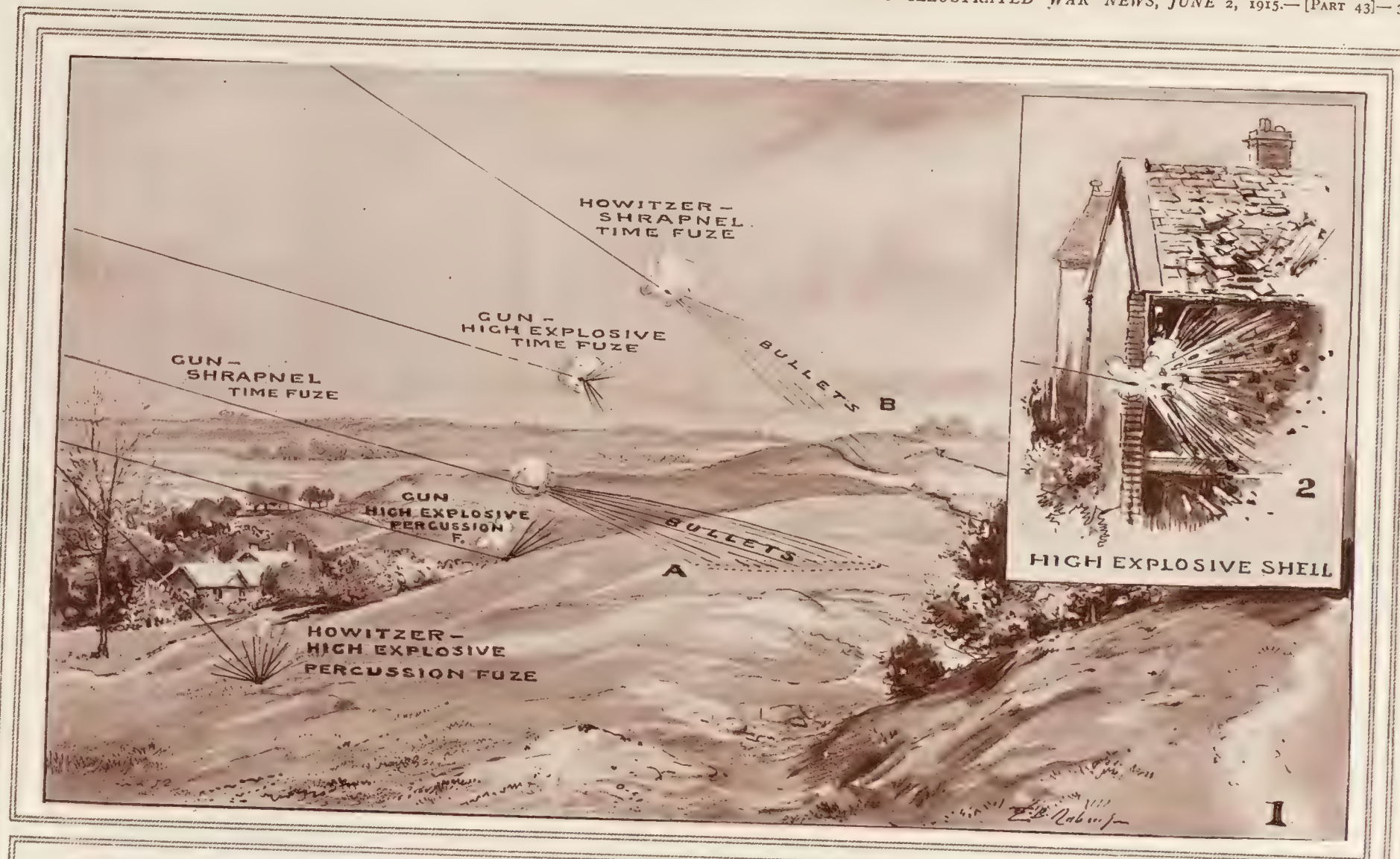
One interesting type of projectile designed for use against air-ships and balloons takes the form of a shrapnel shell having a high-explosive head. In this case the bursting charge in the base of the shell projects the bullets forward after the manner of ordinary shrapnel, and together with them the head of the shell itself. This head is filled with a high-explosive bursting charge, and fitted with a time-fuse. It behaves exactly in the same way as a small, independent, high-explosive shell.

The violent and rapid action of a high-explosive substance when used as a bursting charge in a shell gives the result desired, but these very properties prevent its use as a propelling agent in the gun. The combustion is so rapid—being instantaneous—that an enormous pressure is exerted in the chamber, tending to burst the gun; while the driving effect on the projectile is inferior to that given by a slower burning substance which starts the shell comparatively slowly, but continues to exert pressure on it all the time it is in the barrel until it leaves the muzzle of the gun.



GENERALLY CONSIDERED THE BEST PROJECTILE AGAINST ZEPPELINS: A HIGH-EXPLOSIVE "UNIVERSAL" SHELL BURSTING, WITH FRAGMENTS FLYING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

The shell above is described in the last paragraph but one of the article on this page. It combines the action of shrapnel and high-explosive shell. Against a Zeppelin, while the shower of bullets would probably only pepper the gas envelope with comparatively ineffective holes, the detachable head, filled with high explosive, while flying forward amidst the shower of bullets, would burst immediately after impact with the framework of the air-ship inside the envelope, exploding the gas of the ballonets on either side, and wrecking the air-ship.



HOW IT WORKS: THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE IN ACTION BETWEEN SHRAPNEL AND HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELL WHEN BURSTING AMONG AN ENEMY.

The limitations of effect of shrapnel fire and the potentiality of high-explosive shells against defences under certain conditions are explained in detail on the opposite page. Here we see at a glance the methods of action of the two classes of projectile. Shrapnel is designed primarily as a "man-killing" projectile against troops exposed in the open, or where easily penetrable head-cover and the lightest form

of screen-protection is provided. "H.E." shell is designed, for penetration combined with a locally destructive and all-round shattering effect, as against troops ensconced in or behind more or less substantial cover, such as village and farm buildings, or field-fortifications where time has been available for complete entrenchment. It is indispensable also against troops in deeply dug trenches.



WITH A BRASS BAND IN ATTENDANCE : GERMANS AT A DIVINE SERVICE ON THE AISNE CANAL.

Whether the Germans believe with Voltaire, and other sages and satirists before him, that God is always on the side of the biggest battalions, is an idle speculation. It is at least certain that, despite barbarities, savagery, and mean methods without precedent in the centuries before war called destructive science to its aid and so made it a byword to the humane, the enemy is perpetually holding services and seeking

heavenly aid in a war waged with unparalleled brutality. Our photograph shows Divine service being held on the bank of the Aisne Canal, directly in the firing line, and the pastoral efforts are supplemented by a full military band. The effect is rather theatrical and in keeping with the Kaiser's frequent apostrophes to the Deity.—[Photo. by St. Stephen's Intelligence Bureau.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: IX.—THE 2/5 BATTALION OF THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

"Your colours have many famous names emblazoned on them, but none will be more famous or more well-deserved than that of the second battle of Ypres. . . . I wish to thank you, each officer, non-commissioned officer, and man, for the services you have rendered by doing your duty so magnificently, and I am sure that your country will thank you too." Those were Sir John French's words recently

to the 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, whose 2/5 Battalion, while in training at Windsor, finds place here in our series. Photographs Nos. 1 and 2 show the bearer section bringing in wounded, as in action. No. 3 shows the battalion's cyclist scouts checking reports after a reconnaissance. No. 4 shows Captain R. A. Bell, the Adjutant, and Sergeant-Major Brothers.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: IX.—OFFICERS OF THE 2/5 BATTALION, EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

In the group, from left to right, are: (Back Row, standing) 2nd Lieut. A. F. Copp, 2nd Lieut. W. E. Ennis, 2nd Lieut. J. E. C. Stroud, 2nd Lieut. L. B. Eyre, 2nd Lieut. E. L. Hawes, 2nd Lieut. A. C. Trembath, Lieut. C. B. Little, Lieut. J. E. Greenwood, Lieut. E. B. Gillett, Lieut. E. J. Vardon, Lieut. T. J. Gripper, 2nd Lieut. G. E. Hughes, 2nd Lieut. C. W. Dawson, 2nd Lieut. F. H. Barber, 2nd Lieut. W. W. Ablett, Lieut. E. P. Orr, 2nd Lieut. C. H. Cruttwell; (Middle Row): Lieut. W. D. Cullen, Capt. H. G. Young, Capt. W. V. L. Mallett, Capt. F. C. Forde, Capt. R. G. Hue-Williams, Major C. J. Dixey,

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Gillett (Commanding), Capt. R. A. Bell (Adj.), Capt. A. Scott Turner, R.A.M.C., Capt. H. K. Nicholls, Capt. G. E. Williamson, Capt. K. Lightfoot, Lieut. and Quartermaster L. Collins; (Front Row): 2nd Lieut. E. G. Birtles, 2nd Lieut. J. V. Eyre, 2nd Lieut. A. G. Plante, 2nd Lieut. B. D. Ogden, 2nd Lieut. E. H. Barry, 2nd Lieut. K. M. Moir, 2nd Lieut. E. W. B. Vaughan, 2nd Lieut. E. A. Williams. The East Surreys were in old days the 31st Foot, the celebrated "Young Buffs," renowned as hard fighters all the world over, at Dettingen, in the Peninsula, in India, China, and the West Indies, and in South Africa.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: IX.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2/5 BATTALION, EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

In the group, from left to right, are (Back Row, standing): Lce-Sgt. A. J. Dickson, Sgt. C. E. Fischer, Sgt. W. J. Whittington, Sgt. F. H. Measday, Sgt.-Drummer J. Spice, Lce-Sgt. J. Clemmet, Lce-Sgt. M. V. Collins, Sgt. E. Singleton, Sgt. W. Corbett, Sgt. F. G. Cates, Sgt. H. F. Layton, Sgt. F. de Ville, Sgt. A. Clamp; (Third Row): Coy.Q.M.S. C. Strangeman, Sgt. H. A. Wood, Sgt. W. J. Northover, Sgt. F. E. Muller, Sgt. S. H. Morris, Sgt. W. G. Young, Sgt. W. T. Harland, Sgt. G. Frost, Sgt.-Instructor W. Hooker, Sgt. J. E. Knox, Sgt. A. H. Coveley, Sgt. G. E. Copley, Sgt. W. J. Barker, Coy.Q.M.S. H. E.

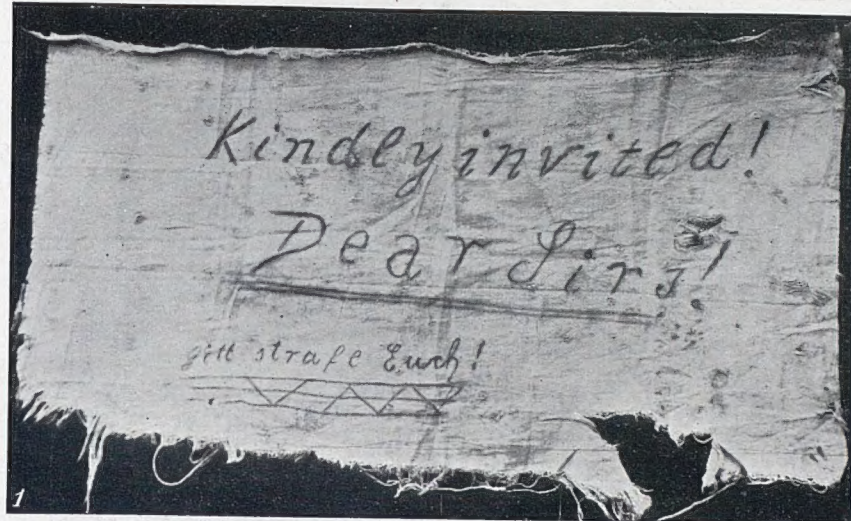
Williams; (Second Row): Coy.Q.M.S. G. H. Walker, Coy.-Sgt.-Major H. Edmonds, Coy.-Sgt.-Major H. Gifford, Sgt.-Major H. Brothers, Major C. J. Dixey, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Gillett, Capt. and Adj. R. A. Bell, Q.M.Sgt. W. E. Sawtell, Coy.-Sgt.-Major S. G. Wheeler, Coy.-Sgt.-Major H. Fox, Coy.-Q.M.S. J. D. Loft-house; (Front Row): Lce-Sgt. J. Symonds, Sgt. R. W. Johnson, Sgt. S. D. Stevens, Sgt. E. A. Wright, Sgt. S. F. Harvey, Sgt. E. A. Mead. The East Surrey Regiment comprises two battalions of Regulars, two of Special Reserve, two Territorial battalions, and four "Service" battalions.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



LONDON ITALIANS CELEBRATING "AN ANCIENT TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP NOW STRENGTHENED BY THE BOND OF BLOOD": THE PROCESSION.

The Italians in London held a great war-demonstration on May 27. The procession started from the Embankment by Cleopatra's Needle (seen in the background), and went through Trafalgar Square, Pall Mall, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, and Oxford Street, to the Italian Embassy in Grosvenor Square, where speeches were made from the balcony by the Italian Ambassador and others, amid scenes of

unbounded enthusiasm. Five banners represented "Italia Irredenta"—Trento, Trieste, Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia. The occasion gave eloquent meaning to the King of Italy's message to King George, in which he said: "The ancient traditional friendship between the Italian and English peoples is now strengthened by the bond of blood in the war against the common enemy."—[Photo. by C.N.]



A TRENCH "GOTT STRAFE" FLAG; AND A WAR SEQUEL: A TROPHY DARINGLY CAPTURED; AND HOW GERMANY HELPS HER WOUNDED.

The enemy, where the opposing lines are close, sometimes scrawls messages to our men on strips of cloth, tied to sticks and planted as flags on the German trenches. The "flag" in Illustration No. 1 was erected where the trenches were 150 yards apart, and the enemy mockingly invited our men closer. Facing the Germans were the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). A private

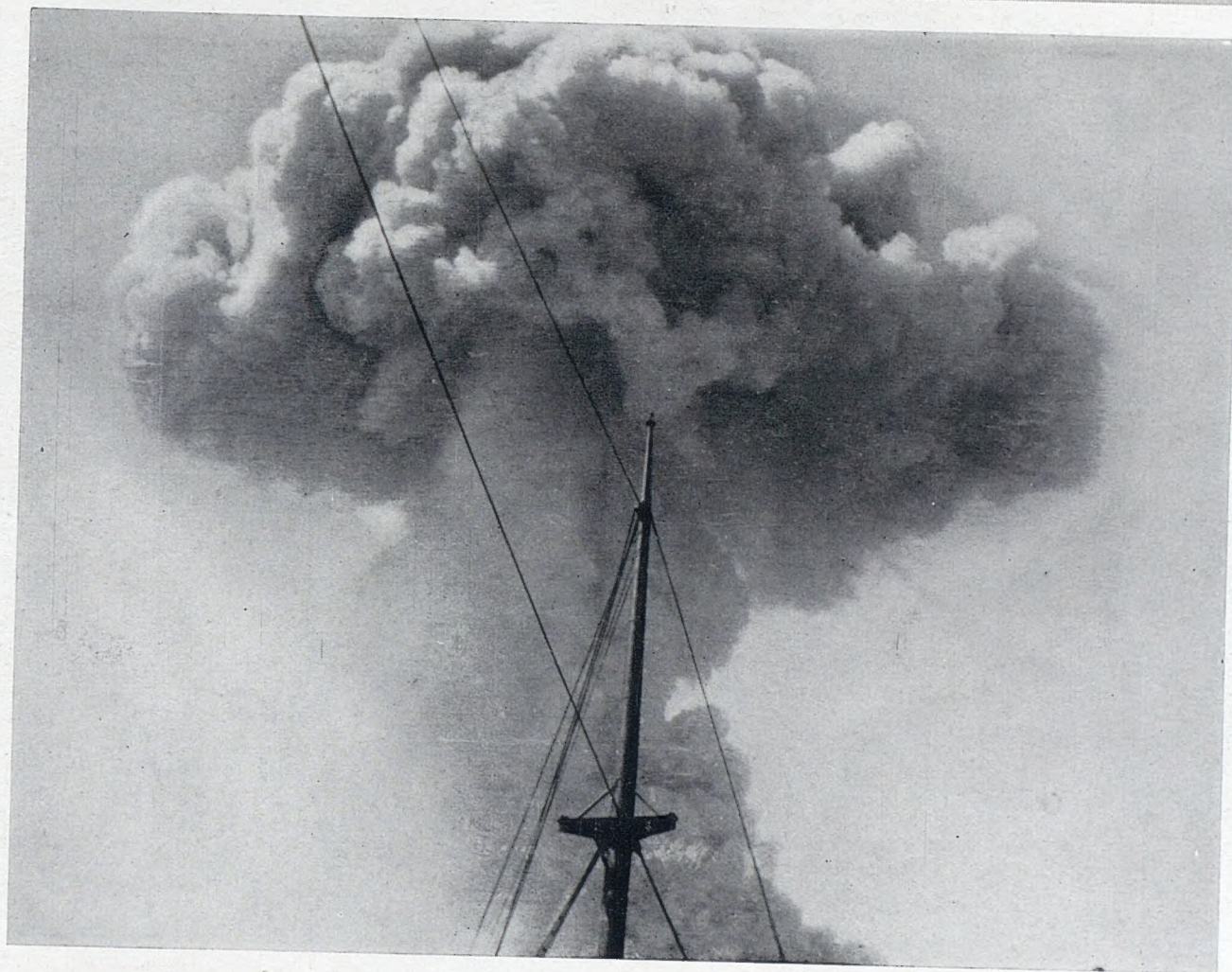
accepted the invitation that night, crawled across and brought the flag back as a trophy—"Gott strafe Euch" means "God punish you." No. 2 shows the reverse of the same flag. Its message refers to our capture of a German airman. Nos. 3 and 4 shows enemy convalescents taught book-keeping and left-hand writing, to earn their living after the war.—[Photos. by *Univ. of St. Stephen's Bureau*.]



KILLED—ONE OF THE FIRST V.C.s OF THE WAR: CAPTAIN FRANCIS GRENFELL.
Captain Francis Grenfell, V.C., of the 9th Lancers, killed on May 24, was a nephew of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, and twin brother of Captain Riversdale Grenfell, of the same corps, who fell on September 14. Captain Francis Grenfell, a brilliant and dashing officer, won his V.C. (one of the first granted in the war) for saving guns on August 24.—[Photo. by Gale and Polden.]



TORPEDOER AT CONSTANTINOPLE: LIEUT.-COMMANDER MARTIN E. NASMITH, OF "B11."
Lieut.-Commander Martin Eric Nasmith, in command of Submarine "B11," was promoted to that rank in May 1913. According to the Admiralty statement, "B11" navigated the mine-fields of the Narrows, and traversed the length of the Sea of Marmora, sinking a Turkish ammunition-ship and a supply-ship, driving a store-ship ashore, entering Constantinople dockyard and torpedoing a transport.—[Russell.]



"LIKE A VOLCANIC ERUPTION": THE CLOUD OF SMOKE THAT ROSE AFTER THE BLOWING-UP OF THE "PRINCESS IRENE" AT SHEERNESS.

The auxiliary-ship "Princess Irene," of which a photograph appears elsewhere, blew up suddenly in Sheerness Harbour at about 11.14 a.m. on May 27. Only one survivor was found. The Admiralty stated that seventy-eight dockyard workmen on board must have perished, and, later, gave the names of thirty officers killed in the disaster. It is understood that, including the crew, the total death-roll was

about 270. The explosion was terrific, "like a volcanic eruption," as a naval officer said. Huge pillars of flame shot up, and dense clouds of white smoke hung over the spot. The ship was simply dissipated into small fragments, which were scattered over an area of several miles. Several people ashore were killed by falling fragments and buildings damaged.—[Photo, by Farrington Photo. Co.]

На границѣ Восточной Пруссіи, почти на томъ же мѣстѣ гдѣ въ августъ прошлаго года германцами уничтожены 5 русскихъ корпусовъ и нынѣ опять разбита наголову русская армія. Сейчасъ въ плѣнъ сдались 26,000 человекъ. Германцы взяли 20 орудій и много пулеметовъ.

Теперь въ Германіи въ плѣну живутъ всего полмилліона русскихъ солдатъ, которымъ живется хорошо.

DROPPED IN THE RUSSIAN LINES BY A GERMAN AIRMAN: A PROCLAMATION.
The proclamation reads: "On the frontier of Eastern Prussia, almost on the spot on which, in August of last year, the Germans annihilated five Russian Army Corps, the Russian Army has again been defeated completely. 26,000 men surrendered immediately. The Germans took 20 guns and many machine-guns. There are now in Germany about 500,000 Russian prisoners, who are very comfortable."



SAVED FROM THE TORPEDOED "MAJESTIC": MR. ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.
Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett was on the "Majestic" when she was torpedoed and sunk. He is the distinguished war-correspondent whose remarkable despatches describing the Dardanelles fighting have caused so much interest. Other work of his is familiar to readers of the "Illustrated London News." Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is the eldest son of the late Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.—[Photo. by C.N.]